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SIXPENCE.

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A TYPE OF THE MOST DETERMINED FIGHTERS ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER: A GURKHA SHARPENING HIS KHOOKREE.

The most dogged fighters of the Indian Army are the little Gurkhas, the Fifth Regiment of which corps is with General Willcocks in the expedition against the Zakka Khels. In addition to the usual arms the Ghurkas carry a peculiar broad-bladed dirk, called the khookree, of which they make terrible use at close quarters. Not only in appearance but in their determined methods of warfare, the Gurkhas are not unlike the Japanese. Kipling has immortalised "Johnny Gurkha."

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PARLIAMENT.

FORTUNATELY, Mr. Lambton, who lives near the Border, has been taking an interest in the Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill, which is being forced rapidly through the House of Commons to meet its rivals elsewhere. Mr. Lambton is one of the few wits of a strenuous Parliament, and has been cracking English jokes and quoting Scottish poetry, with the result that lovers of laughter are as grateful to him as to Mr. Willie Redmond, who, when he is not championing the Mahdi or the Mullah, is really very popular. There was a great deal of strong language in the uncompleted debate on Mr. Charles M'Arthur's Bill for suppressing ecclesiastical disorders in the Church of England, but even the gravity of the controversy did not prevent members from laughing when the mover, referring to the Churchmen championed by Mr. Masterman, who favoured Disestablishment, described them as lawless clerics and "Ritualistic Nonconformists." Conservatives, as a rule, wanted neither Disestablishment nor "an inquisitorial Bill." It was remarkable, however, that only one member avowed himself a Ritualist, and he was an Irish Nationalist, Mr. Hugh Law. The description "Ritualistic Nonconformists" was matched by Mr. Haworth's allusion to himself as an Erastian Nonconformist! After that the attempt to count factions and sects was abandoned. The Russian Ambassador and Lord Curzon were among the most interested listeners to the opening speeches in the debate of the Commons on the Anglo-Russian Agreement. Both Lord Percy, who criticised it, and Sir Edward Grey, who defended it showed remarkable knowledge and debating powers.

In a recent article on the Wright aeroplane, we described Mr. Patrick Alexander as "an agent of the British Government." This was incorrect, and we regret the error, into which we were led by an informant upon whose accuracy we relied.

MUSIC.

OF the novelties brought forward by the Royal Choral Society last week, the selection from the opera "Fra Francesco" does not call for much remark, the music, despite its undeniable qualities of melody and clever treatment, being of quite moderate interest. Mr. Maryon's setting of "The Beatitudes" suffered, we venture to think, from insufficient rehearsal, a fault from which the productions of the Society are not always exempt. As far as can be judged at first hearing, the composer's inspiration is distinctly derivative, and is, perhaps, too theatrical for its subject. The operatic methods of modern composers have not been ignored by Mr. Maryon. He has laboured to write effective music, and has succeeded too well—so well, indeed, that the scope and limitation of the treatment that the Beatitudes call for seem frequently to be overlooked. At the same time, the score is sufficiently good to make the attentive listener hope for much better work from the same pen when the composer has cast aside the garments he is wearing now and made fresh ones for himself.

Under Mr. Wood's direction, the Philharmonic Society has resumed its pleasant labours, and last week's concert was distinctly interesting, even though we cannot pretend to care for the conductor's reading of the C minor Symphony of Beethoven. Mr. Leoni, whose opera founded on the play called "The Cat and the Cherub" was heard at Covent Garden two or three seasons ago, supplied the novelty, a setting of Edgar Allan Poe's "Bells," and he showed, as he has shown so often before, that he is a composer who can come as near to achieving distinction as any man may who just misses it in the end. The thematic material is good, the resources of a large orchestra are handled with skill and effect, and yet the work does not grip, does not seem to be an inevitable and spontaneous expression of the words. We find the same fault with it that we found with Mr. Maryon's "Beatitudes"—each is the work of a man who has written because he can write, not because the call to interpret certain literary thoughts in terms of music could no longer be repressed.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE SICILIAN PLAYERS AT THE SHAFESBURY.

A GOOD deal of nonsense has been talked about realism outdone, limitations of art, and the like, by persons who, seeing the Sicilian Players in pieces which obviously demand naturalistic acting, seem to expect actors endowed with Southern passion to conform to the frigidly emotional standards of English drawing-room melodrama. We have heard too much of the success of Mimi Aguglia and Giovanni Grasso in interpreting the folk-drama of their native land, and were therefore all the more prepared to judge them severely when called on to witness their rendering of such a classical tragedy—we say classical in deference to recollection of Salvini's famous achievement in the rôle of Corrado—as that of Giacometti's "Morte Civile." Everybody with any knowledge of stage history knows the story of the escaped convict who comes home to find his wife living in a doctor's house as governess, not mother, of her daughter, and everyone who has heard of Salvini's performance knows the opportunities Corrado's character offers to a real tragedian. Grasso in this importunate part shows himself truly inspired. Though gifted with a magnificent voice, he never quite reaches the top note of indignant declamation, as Mr. Willard or Mr. Waller might do, but in the harrowing scene of the play's fourth act he gives such a display of pathetic acting as has not been seen on the English stage for many a long year; and in the last act, wherein Corrado poisons himself, it is hard to say which passage is more poignant and horribly affecting—the father's final parting with his daughter, or his agonised attempt to conceal the operation of the strichnine he has taken. In sheer restraint and ever-exuberant power, no living English actor, save, perhaps, Mr. Warner, could hope to rival Signor Grasso's astounding performance.

DRURY LANE PANTOMIME: SECOND EDITION.

By a freak of journalistic make-believe the second edition of an evening newspaper is that which comes out first. It is not in that sense, but rather in the sense of the book-publisher who incorporates new matter in a later issue, that Mr. Arthur Collins has just presented a second edition of his Drury Lane pantomime "The Babes in the Wood." If the idea was to give this entertainment a fillip, and to whip up audiences to the Lane, such a course was quite unnecessary, to judge from the crowded state of the house last week. Though Christmas is a far-off memory, and St. Valentine's Day has even gone by, and the children are supposed long ago to have returned to school, there still seem enough youngsters in town to pack Mr. Collins's theatre nightly with pantomime enthusiasts. And the children are right, for "The Babes" from the first was a pantomime for the young, full of pretty fancy and agreeable romance, and all that Mr. Collins has now added is a larger allowance of fun.

HIS MAJESTY'S: A NOVEL CURTAIN-RAISER.

By way of furnishing a fuller evening's programme than Mr. Locke's rather short, fantastic comedy, "The Beloved Vagabond" affords, Mr. Tree has had the inspiration to stage, by way of first piece, the forest-scene of "Hansel and Gretel." Admirably mounted and no less admirably interpreted, the excerpt has the result of making us long for more, and wish that Humperdinck's dainty opera could have been produced in its entirety. Miss Viola Tree, looking a distinctly tall boy-hero, sings Hansel's music with vivacity and charm, and she is associated with an attractive Gretel, Miss Alice Moffatt; while Miss Jessica Rayne renders the popular lullaby effectively, and the theatre's orchestra does full justice to the score.

[Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.]

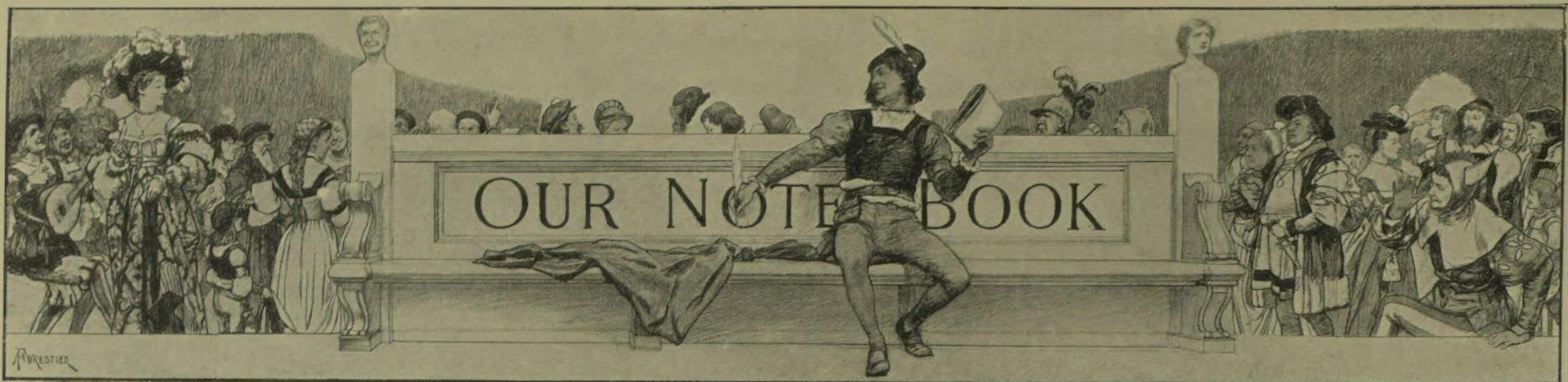
THE KAID'S RETURN: HIS FIRST APPEARANCE AFTER CAPTIVITY.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. DE CONLEY.



SIR HARRY MACLEAN RIDING THROUGH TANGIER AFTER HIS RELEASE.

In the picture given above, Kaid Sir Harry Maclean may be seen making his entry into Tangier after his release from captivity. He is seen passing the British Post Office, which stands at a corner of the road almost opposite a mosque. Across the road there is a bar, where the less-reliable correspondents of the European Press are wont to gather in times of great excitement to sift the bazaar rumours and create from the chaos of irresponsible chatter a message that would be true if it could. Higher up the street through which Kaid Maclean is riding one comes to the house of the Sultan's Resident Minister for Foreign Affairs. Note in the drawing the curious Moorish custom of bandaging the horses' eyes.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

SOMEWHERE about the beginning of the nineteenth century, we English came to the conclusion that we could not think. This seemed, for some reason, to please us very much. And indeed it would not have mattered seriously if we had not immediately begun to think about our own thoughtlessness. We had a theory that we had no theory. Now, this kind of thing will not do; because whatever advantages there really are in being vague involve the idea that one does not know that one is vague. The one advantage of a child is that he does not know that he is a child. Unconscious carelessness may sometimes mean genius; conscious carelessness never means anything but bad manners. The English may or may not have won so long as they were unreasonable. But if you have ever known an unreasonable person (which seems humanly probable), you will know that the very soul and strength of an unreasonable person is that he thinks he is reasonable. He is insufferably proud of being reasonable. But when England became proud of being unreasonable, then England lost all the force that belongs to pure folly. England became a child conscious of childishness, a virgin conscious of innocence, a simple man conscious of his simplicity—in short, a portent and a peril.

When we began to think that it was better not to think, one of our thoughts was this: we said that an anomaly—that is, an illogical action not obviously harmful—did not matter. We even boasted that the British Constitution was full of contradiction and unreason. The most trenchant and typical intellects of the nineteenth century asserted again and again that illogicalities were in themselves quite harmless. "I would not lift my hand," said Lord Macaulay, in his prompt and picturesque way, "to destroy an anomaly which was not also a grievance." And ever since his time it has been assumed more and more in our Parliamentary system that it was in no sense against a thing that it was unreasonable. It was in no sense against a thing that it was nonsense. It is impossible to doubt that English politics is more and more disdainful of theory. It is impossible to doubt that our Parliament increasingly ignores sentiment. Yet there is an explanation of those facts which does not sound so comforting as the facts themselves. That explanation is pathetically plain.

The simple fact is that Parliament is the one institution that believes in this old English doctrine of doing things anyhow, because Parliament is the one institution which doesn't do the things at all. Parliament is disdainful of theory for the simple reason that Parliament is disdainful of practice. Parliament increasingly ignores sentiment, because Parliament increasingly ignores everything. It is not strange that people are still careless about illogicality in the place where they are increasingly careless even about efficiency. They endure the anomalies of the Constitution with the same cheerful English good sense with which they also endure the injustices of the Whitechapel Road. The intellectual objection to anomalies (or rules

devoid of reason) is that they accustom the human mind to what is untenable and unfair. He who has got used to unreason is ready for unkindness. It would not do the men in Battersea any material harm if they had to touch their hats whenever they met a man from Chelsea. But for all that it would make it much easier for the men of Chelsea at some time or other to cut off the heads of the men of Battersea. It would seem more natural that those who had touched their hats should lose their heads, than if the two races had always been theoretically equal. It does a woman no material good that a man should take off his hat to her; but it has saved women, as a whole, many well-deserved assaults with a walking-stick. When you have accustomed men to what is mentally wrong, you have half-accommodated them to what is morally wrong. Give me

And I should by no means advise the lower functionaries of the grocer's shop to follow the Constitutional example by locking out the grocer. A grocer's shop is a practical thing, and therefore one has to consider feelings—especially the grocer's feelings. The plain truth is that no practical institution in this world would submit to what are called the practical working anomalies of the British Constitution. Really practical institutions know too much of the human heart ever to play tricks with the human reason. The two things lie too near together. In no business seriously intended to succeed would it ever be arranged as a minor concession that the manager who was to be obeyed during the rest of the day should be symbolically kicked by the office-boy every morning on condition that the boot did not actually touch his person. It would not much hurt the manager, though it might needlessly entertain the office-boy. But it would be unpractical because it would be illogical. Exactly as anomaly infringes authority so it infringes equality. If the office-boy were merely allowed to give this harmless and abstract kick to another office-boy, it would make all the difference; if the other office-boy were paid a million pounds a-week, he still could never be the superior.

This intellectually lawless element in our Constitution has recently been growing more and more dangerous; it has the danger of every lawless thing, that at last it becomes mean. Men are no longer careless of their irrational system because it enables them to do the right thing. They are now very careful of their irrational system because (when deeply studied and dexterously applied) it enables them to do the wrong thing. A strong case of this is the increasing use of the quite absurd and atrocious fiction commonly called the blocking motion. Jones wants to move something; Brown

Photo. Charles Levy.



ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER: THE WINTER - DRESS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

To enable them to withstand the intense cold of winter in the highlands of North-Western India, the troops wear a costume that is curiously reminiscent of that of Arctic explorers.

fifty years of any anomaly I choose, and I will undertake to carry through quite easily any injustice that I like.

But my position was that Parliament is only illogical because it is unpractical. Take any other institution, take any really practical institution, and you will find that it does not tolerate anomaly for an instant. Parliament, being an unpractical body, permits the Lower House to be really the Upper House. But no well-managed villa or hotel would ever allow the under-housemaid to be really the upper-housemaid. A house is a practical thing; therefore it has to consider sentiment. It has to consider the sentiments of the two housemaids. The British Constitution, being an unpractical thing, can rejoice in the fact that the head of the State is a nonentity and can be kept out of politics. But no regiment could be run upon the avowed principle that the Colonel was a nonentity. A regiment is a practical thing, and has to consider sentiment—the sentiments of the regiment without a real Colonel, the sentiments of the Colonel without a real colonelcy. The House of Lords, being a useless institution, can submit with great good-humour to a rude form by which the Lower House locks them out altogether until their representative has knocked three times. But a grocer's shop is not a useless institution.

does not want to move anything. But Brown can stop Jones from saying what he wants to say by the power and importance of the thing which he, Brown, does not want to say. This is indecent in its folly; it would not be endured for an instant in any meeting of ordinary Zulus. Yet, for the past twenty years at least, this imbecile expedient has been constantly employed by both political parties whenever the Government did not wish to say something. But if the Government of a great nation does not wish to say something, I think that Government should say so. It is beneath the dignity of a European people that it should be saved from saying so by a motion about pink umbrellas which even the proposer of it does not propose. The thing hurts our dignity, and nothing shall persuade me that it does not hurt our morals.

May I remark, as a minor provocation to the intellect, that one of the paragraphs in my article last week was not written by me. I may add that it was entirely my own fault, like most other things that happen to me. I merely mention it here in order to state that any person detecting the correct paragraph will be rewarded with thirty-seven obsolete tram-tickets, four yards of potato-peeling, and one burnt match. I have no more to add.

THE CONCERT OF THE POWERS THREATENED BY THE BALKAN RAILWAYS.

THE RULERS MOST CONCERNED, AND SCENES ON THE PROPOSED NEW LINES.



1. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
2. THE TSAR OF RUSSIA.
3. THE GERMAN EMPEROR.
4. THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

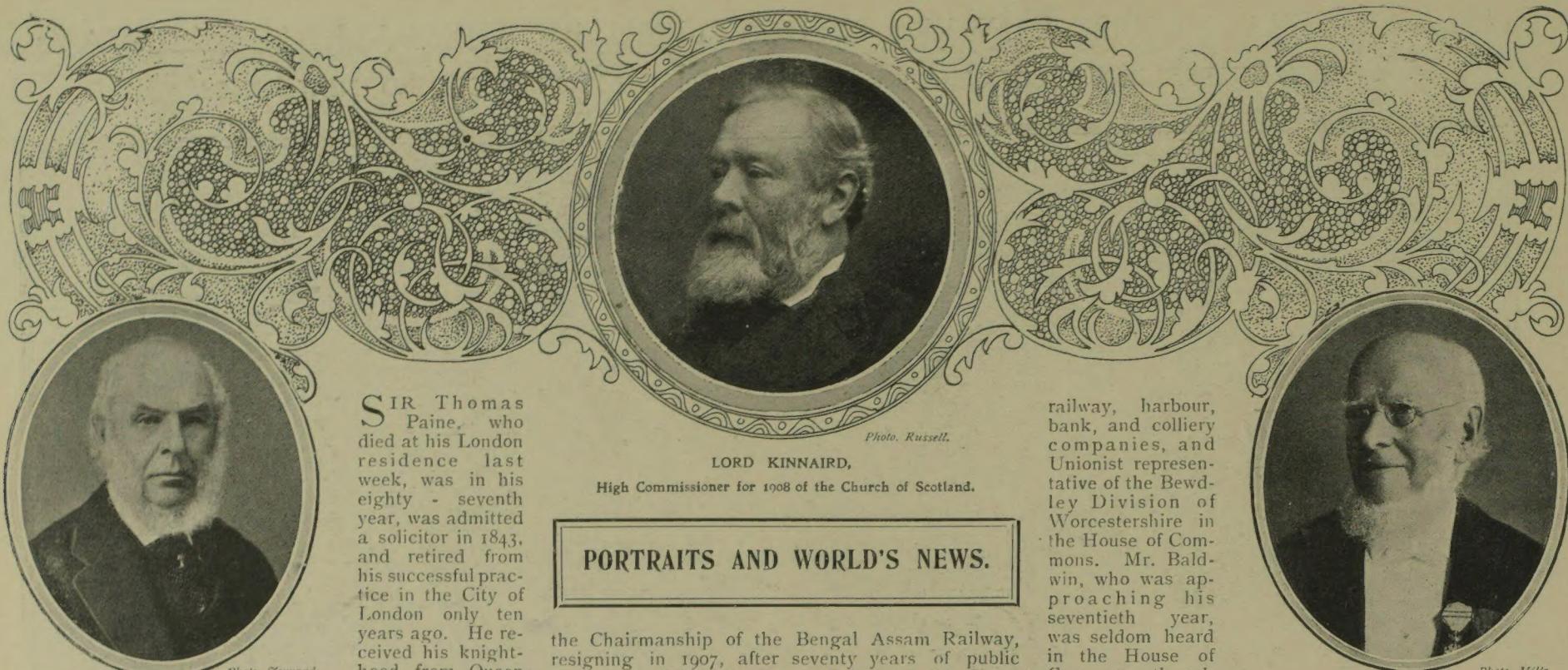
5. THE STATION AT NISCH: THE NORTHERN TERMINUS
OF THE PROPOSED NEW RUSSIAN RAILWAY.
6. SERVIAN PEASANTS GOING TO MARKET AT NISCH.
7. MAP OF THE PROPOSED NEW RAILWAYS.

8. A STREET SCENE IN NISCH.
9. SERVIAN PEASANTS IN NISCH.
10. ON THE EXISTING RAILWAY TO SARA-
JEVO: A PICTURESQUE CUTTING.

11. THE NORTHERN TERMINUS OF
THE PROPOSED NEW AUSTRIAN
RAILWAY: GOLDEN SARAJEVO,
THE CAPITAL OF BOSNIA.

The proposed Austrian railway from Sarajevo to Mitrovitza has come very near upsetting the concert of the Powers, and there have been rumours of mobilisation by the Russians and the Turks. The scheme is believed to be favoured by Germany because it is to the interest of the Sultan, whose goodwill is essential to the furtherance of Germany's Bagdad Railway scheme. The Austrian scheme is disliked by Russia, and if it were carried through the Tsar would demand, as an offset, his project of a railway from the Danube to the Montenegrin coast. This scheme would give Russia a strategic outlet to the Adriatic, and would render her practically independent of the Dardanelles. The situation is further complicated by an action on the part of Germany which is believed to be contrary to the spirit of the Muerzeg agreement of the Emperors for the policing of Macedonia by the Powers. Baron Aehrenthal has rejected the British proposal to give full control to the foreign officers of the gendarmerie in suppressing the bands, and this action has given colour to Germany's pro-Turkish interest in the Mitrovitza railway scheme.

Photographs No. 1 by E.N.A., Nos. 2 and 3 by Stanley, No. 4 by Underwood, Nos. 10 and 11 by courtesy of the Austrian Travel Bureau. The Map is based upon a chart published by the "Daily Mail."



THE LATE SIR THOMAS PAINE,
Eminent Lawyer.

became President of the Law Society in 1882. Sir Thomas was a fellow-pupil in Great Yarmouth of the late Sir James Paget.

Dr. Arthur Keith has been appointed Curator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was educated at Aberdeen University and at University College, London, and studied also in Leipzig. He has been secretary of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain, and Hunterian Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons. Dr. Keith is the author of several works of considerable medical importance.

Dr. Hall-Edwards, who has just suffered the loss of his left hand through contracting the disease known as "X-ray dermatitis," will be remembered outside the ranks of the profession of which he is such a splendid ornament as senior radiographer with the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War. He is also surgeon radiographer for the Birmingham General Hospital. In 1904

Dr. Hall-Edwards read a paper before the British Medical Association in which he diagnosed his own case. His right hand is also affected, but it is hoped that it may be possible to save this.

Lord Kinnaird, High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland at the next General Assembly, held that office in the Scottish Ecclesiastical Parliament last year also. Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird is the eleventh Baron of a creation which dates from 1682.

He was born in 1847 and was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He is the owner of 11,900 acres, a director of Barclay and Co., bankers, a patron of philanthropic movements and of athletics. In religious questions Lord Kinnaird takes a very deep interest, and his leanings are Evangelical. The High Commissioner is the King's representative at the Assembly, and during the week of the sittings he holds regal state at Holyrood.

By the death of Sir Richard Strachey, G.C.S.I., F.R.S., LL.D., at the great age of ninety-one, one of the most distinguished British workers in India has passed away. For more than a hundred and fifty years Sir Richard's family has given brilliant men to our Indian service, but it may be doubted whether any one of them has achieved as much as he did. When Sir Richard first went to India King William IV. was King of England, and when he returned to this country, and was reappointed to the Council of India, Queen Victoria was approaching her first Jubilee. He left the Indian service in 1889 to take up the Chairmanship of the East India Railway Company, to which he added

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

the Chairmanship of the Bengal Assam Railway, resigning in 1907, after seventy years of public work. Sir Richard was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and his fellowship dates from 1854. He was a great botanist and student of geology and physical geography. He was President of the Royal Geographical Society, Vice-President of

railway, harbour, bank, and colliery companies, and Unionist representative of the Bewdley Division of Worcestershire in the House of Commons. Mr. Baldwin, who was approaching his seventieth year, was seldom heard in the House of Commons, though he could speak with authority. He was very popular with all classes, and was a man who gave very freely of his great wealth to all good causes.

Mr. John Brinsmead, head of the distinguished firm of pianoforte-manufacturers, who has just passed away at a great age, has not long survived the diamond jubilee of his marriage, which he celebrated quite recently. He died only six weeks after his wife.

Campbell White, first Baron Overton, of Overton, who died on Saturday last, was born in 1843, and was

the son of Mr. James White, of Overton, a chemical manufacturer. Educated at Glasgow Academy and University, where he took prizes for logic and natural philosophy, his teacher in the latter study being the late Lord Kelvin, Lord Overton entered his father's establishment and was admitted a partner in 1867. He speedily became head of a firm that is probably the first of its kind in the world, and the master of enormous wealth, which he used as becomes

a great and good man. He was a very prominent supporter of the United Free Church of Scotland, and of the Christian Institute in Glasgow. In 1893, Lord Overton received his peerage from Mr. Gladstone, in recognition of public services, but he leaves no issue, and the barony now becomes extinct.

The Rev. Dr. George Uglov Pope, who died at Oxford last week, at the great age of eighty-seven, was the leading authority of his time on the Tamil language, and for twelve years University Lecturer in Tamil and Telugu at Oxford. Dr. Pope went to India in 1839, and was associated with missionary and educational work there for more than forty years. In 1906 he received the Gold Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society, when his great work was acknowledged by Mr. John Morley, Secretary of State for India, and by Mr. R. W. Frazer.

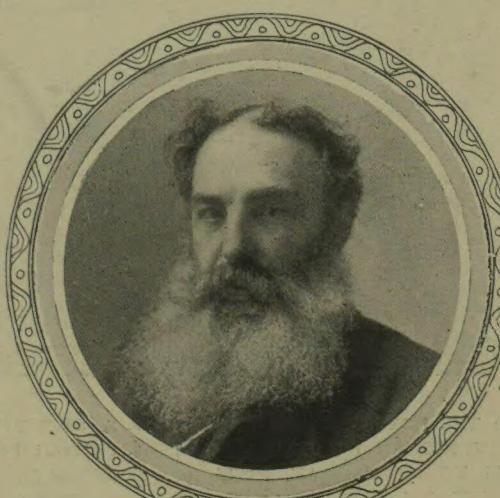
Royal Movements.

King Edward returned on Monday last from Brighton, where he had been spending some days. Before he left London for the famous Sussex health-resort word was passed through the town that his Majesty desired to enjoy the privileges of other private citizens and to move through the town at his will without suffering from the attentions of sightseers and curious or vulgar people. Brighton responded to the appeal with so much good-will that King Edward was enabled to enjoy his brief holiday without annoyance of any kind, and before leaving Brighton, on Monday morning, he received the Mayor, to whom he expressed his pleasure and satisfaction with the response to his wishes. King

Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE GENERAL SIR RICHARD STRACHEY,
Distinguished Indian Soldier.

the Royal Society, and Chairman of the Meteorological Council from 1883 to 1905. We have no space to refer to his military career, which was full of distinction, and raised him to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Mr. Alfred Baldwin, M.P., who died very suddenly at his London residence towards the end of last week, was chairman of the Great Western Railway Company and chairman of the



THE LATE MR. ALFRED BALDWIN, M.P.,
Chairman, Great Western Railway.

great firm of Baldwin, Limited. In addition to these responsible offices, he was chairman of other

Photo. Mills.
THE LATE MR. JOHN BRINSMEAD,
Piano-Manufacturer.

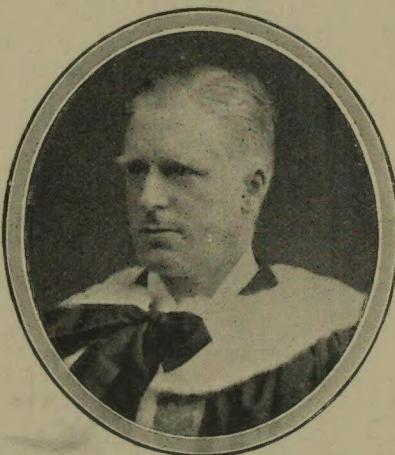


Photo. Maull and Fox.
THE LATE LORD OVERTON,
Great Chemical-Manufacturer.

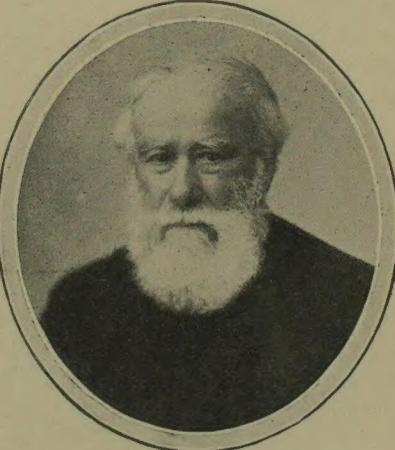


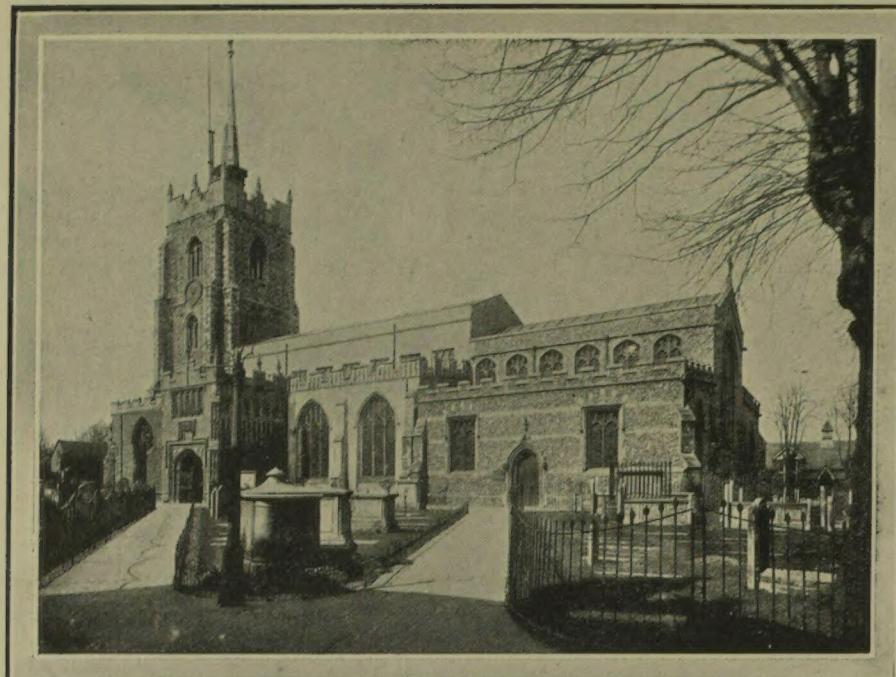
Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE REV. DR. G. UGLOW POPE,
Orientalist.

THE POPE FAVOURS THE UNION OF THE EASTERN AND WESTERN CHURCHES:
A GREEK CEREMONY AT THE VATICAN.



THE GREEK PONTIFICAL IN PRESENCE OF THE POPE, CELEBRATED BY THE GREEK PATRIARCH IN THE HALL OF BEATIFICATIONS.

A very interesting ceremony was held in the Vatican on St. Chrysostom's Day, when the Greek Patriarch, Cyril VIII., celebrated a Pontifical with full Greek rites in the presence of Pope Pius X. It is the first time for many centuries that such an event has occurred, and it is taken as significant of the Pope's desire for the reunion of the Eastern and Western Churches.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.]



THE EXTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHELMSFORD.

Photo. Frith.



THE INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHELMSFORD.

Photo. Spalding.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL FOR ESSEX: ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHELMSFORD.

St. Mary's Parish Church, Chelmsford, is to be the cathedral of the new diocese of Essex. The church dates from before 1424. The present structure, which imitates the old building, was opened in 1803.

Edward added that he has benefited in health by his stay, and expressed his intention of paying another visit to Brighton in the near future.

The Birth of an Island. The birth and death of a volcanic island in the Aleutian group was witnessed by Lieutenant Camden, of the United States cutter *McCulloch*. He saw the upheaval of the huge smoking mass on July 4, 1907, and actually landed on it to explore it. The heat was terrible, and the officer's hair and eyebrows were singed. The thermometer registered 175 degrees on the ground. When Mr. Camden returned in Oct. 15 last the peak had disappeared, and its place was taken by a long, low spit of volcanic soil. Perry Peak, which still exists, appeared about June 1906. Between Perry and McCulloch Peaks Lieutenant Camden found a boiling lake 1200 ft. by 200 ft. His photograph of the lake, which we reproduce, is unique, as his negative was destroyed and no other print exists.

The Zakka Khels. Although the punitive expedition to the country of the Zakka Khels—whose territory lies between the Khyber Pass, on the east, the territory of the Shinwars, on the north, and the Bazar Valley, on the west and south—carries no newspaper correspondents, there is every reason to believe that General Sir James Willcocks already has the situation well in hand. The British troops have not yet succeeded in coming to close terms with the enemy, who apparently propose to pursue a guerilla warfare and to avoid engagements in strength, partly, it is supposed, because they lack ammunition. The strength of the invading forces amounts to about 10,500 men, of whom 2000 are British, and the remainder native troops. The country to be covered by the punitive operations is about twenty miles by ten, and as far as our information goes there is no reason to believe that any other of the Afghani tribes propose to join the Zakka Khels, who are

intensely unpopular. Down to the time of writing the losses of the punitive force are very small indeed.

Discovery of Bible Manuscripts.

It is announced from Paris that M. Gaston Migeon, of that city, and Mr. Charles Freer, of Detroit, Michigan, have secured some very

four Gospels, the Acts, and the Epistles. The Psalms are apparently more complete than they are in the Vatican manuscript; the manuscripts are larger than the Alexandrian texts in the British Museum, and, what is still more to the point, they are more complete. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to suggest that scholarship must have more to say before the authenticity of M. Migeon's discoveries can be accepted on every hand, but he may claim to have established a case for scholarship and to have stimulated thought in many intellectual circles.

The Dublin State Jewels.

On Saturday last a Blue Book was issued containing the minutes

of the evidence given before the Commissioners who inquired into the loss of the Dublin State jewels. The Commission, which sat in private, examined twenty-two witnesses, whose evidence fills eighty pages, and some extraordinary facts were elicited in course of the inquiries. It is stated that three officials of the Office of Arms—namely, Sir Arthur Vicars, Mr. Shackleton, and Mr. Bennett Goldney, were engaged in transactions with professional moneylenders in London, that Sir Arthur Vicars searched for the jewels in two Irish churchyards and consulted a clairvoyant in order to find out what had become of them. Chief-Inspector Kane, who investigated the business on behalf of Scotland Yard, came to the conclusion that the robbery was not committed by any outside thief or burglar, that the jewels were taken some time before the loss was discovered, and that they were taken by a person or persons

well acquainted with the inside of Dublin Castle. It is rarely that a Blue Book contains so remarkable a story as these minutes of evidence have revealed. Whatever the cause and manner of the disappearance of the jewels, the inquiry has done little to throw any fresh light upon the matter. The theft remains an amazing and unpleasant mystery.



THE BURNING OF WINDSOR THEATRE: THE WRECK OF THE STAGE AND THE AUDITORIUM.

The Theatre Royal, Windsor, was burned down in the early hours of February 18. Within an hour the Fire Brigade got the flames under; but only the lower part of the auditorium was saved.

Photo. Topical.



THE RUSTIC PLAYERS OF HILDENBOROUGH: THE VILLAGE ACTORS MAKING UP IN THEIR DRESSING-ROOM.

Last week the villagers of Hildenborough, in Kent, gave their annual dramatic performance. They played an original piece entitled "Ene nies," a story of the press-gang. The men are all local workers, and some are employed in the cricket-ball factory in the village.



THE FATAL FLOODING OF A MINE IN STAFFORDSHIRE: A HERO OF THE DISASTER, AND A SEARCH-PARTY.

On February 15 forty miners were overwhelmed by an underground flood in Brereton Colliery, Staffordshire, and three were drowned. One of the men, called Gater, saved a boy at great risk of his life. The search-party in the photograph had been seven hours at work.

Photo. Topical.

Gater.

THE GREAT SICILIAN ACTRESS NOW PLAYING IN LONDON.

DRAWING BY AUGUSTUS JOHN.



SIGNORA MIMI AGUGLIA, THE PRINCIPAL WOMAN PLAYER IN THE SICILIAN COMPANY.

The extraordinary acting of the Sicilian players is the rage of London, and every night the theatre is crowded with the most fashionable and intellectual people. For sheer temperament the Sicilian players throw all others into the shade. This reproduction is made by permission of the artist, of Signora Aguglia, and of the management of the Shaftesbury Theatre.

ART·MUSIC·AND·THE·DRAMA·



Photo, Burford.
MR. CHARLES QUARTERMAINE,
As the Comte de Verneuil in "The
Beloved Vagabond."



Photo, Burford.

MR. LEON M. LION,
As Asticot in "The Beloved
Vagabond."

IT is not often a London manager produces in succession two interesting plays by new playwrights, but this has been Miss Lena Ashwell's good fortune; and just as "Irene Wycherley" discovered to us in Mr. Wharton a young dramatist of uncommon promise, and, indeed, achievement, so its successor, Miss Cicely Hamilton's "Diana of Dobson's," though of a very different and much lighter kind, makes for pleasure in itself, and seems to guarantee us more in the future. The curious, and no doubt to English tastes grateful, feature of this play is that it handles very serious issues in a cheerful comedy manner; it gives us the realistic qualities of the problem-drama while avoiding alike propagandism and pessimism. Everyone who knows anything of the shop-girl's life, or has read Mr. Maxwell's story of "Vivien," must

MISS EVELYN MILLARD,
As Joanna Rushworth in "The Beloved Vagabond," at His Majesty's.

Miss Hamilton in her play duly emphasises all these points—save the moral perils to which a London shop-girl at least is subjected—and shows in her first act a batch of drapery assistants wearied out with the day's work, and undressing listlessly or mechanically in their dormitory, she does not paint

of Diana's disapproval, not to say contempt, which prompts her lover to try to earn his own living for three months, and lands her eventually on the Embankment, from which, having herself learnt that even a willing worker cannot always find work, Diana is glad to be delivered. Miss Ashwell has rarely drawn a more convincing portrait than that she supplies of the downright, wilful, and it must be owned rather self-absorbed shop-girl, Diana. Miss Ashwell has made a most minute study of the type, and understands the psychology of the part to perfection. It is a character as difficult as it is interesting, for it belongs to a strange borderland of life. But over its contradictions Miss Ashwell triumphs. Mr. Hallard is really good as the young officer turned amateur casual. A group of young actresses, among them notably Miss Christine Silver, play the shop-girls to the life. And Mr. McKinnel



Photo, Dover Street Studios.
IN THE DAYS OF DIANA'S PROSPERITY: MISS LENA ASHWELL
AND MR. C. M. HALLARD IN "DIANA OF DOBSON'S."

have some inkling of that life's dangers, its dreary monotony, its exhausting, servile conditions, its tragedy of joyless and often loveless youth; but though

Capt. Bretherton (Mr. C. M. Hallard), P.C. Fellowes (Mr. Norman McKinnel), Old Woman (Miss Beryl Mercer).
THE THAMES EMBANKMENT SCENE IN "DIANA OF DOBSON'S," AT THE KINGSWAY.

Captain the Hon. Victor Bretherton, told by Diana that his life is useless, determines to earn his own living, fails, and is reduced to sleeping on the Embankment.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY DOVER STREET STUDIOS.]

her picture too black, but allows for friendship and good-nature, and even laughter, in this atmosphere. So again, though her last act is laid in that place of ill-omen, the Thames Embankment, and we see shabby out-of-works lounging on the seats in a state of hunger and despondent apathy, we are not left gloomily contemplating the insoluble-seeming problem of unemployment, but are permitted to watch two victims of labour-famine, at any rate, snatched from the abyss. Next to its vivid pictures of life as it is lived by the work-girl and life as the failures find it, this comedy's most piquant scene is that in which a shop-girl who has masqueraded abroad on the strength of a small legacy as a lady of means, rounds on a man of the leisure class who proposes to her and tells him her frank opinion of his uselessness and unmanliness. That is a passage of pure rhetoric, melodrama of sentiment; but it is true in essentials, and sums up happily the contrast of types. It is this blunt expression



Photo, Dover Street Studios.
IN THE DAYS OF DIANA'S DESTITUTION: MISS LENA ASHWELL
AND MR. C. M. HALLARD IN "DIANA OF DOBSON'S."

is delightful as a kindly policeman on the Embankment beat. By all means visit the Kingsway just now; Miss Hamilton's play will make you think and laugh.



Miss Smithers (Miss Nannie Bennett).

Miss Morton (Miss Doris Lytton).

Miss Diana Massingberd (Miss Lena Ashwell).

Miss Kitty Brant (Miss Christine Silver). Miss Pringle (Miss Ada Palmer).

Miss Jay (Miss Muriel Vox).

THE LIVING-IN SYSTEM SHOWN ON THE STAGE: ONE OF THE ASSISTANTS' DORMITORIES AT DOBSON'S DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT IN "DIANA OF DOBSON'S."

Diana, having received a legacy of £300, defies the forewoman.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY DOVER STREET STUDIOS.]

MR. TREE'S LATEST ROMANTIC PART: "THE BELOVED VAGABOND."

PHOTOGRAPH BY BURFORD.



MR. TREE AS PARAGOT, THE HERO OF MR. W. J. LOCKE'S NOVEL AND PLAY, "THE BELOVED VAGABOND."

Mr. Tree's impersonation of "The Beloved Vagabond" is as successful in London as it was in the provinces. Mr. Tree gives a delightful suggestion of the lights and shadows of the Vagabond's life.

The Indian

THYATRI FROM THE TENT OF CHARLES THE BOLD. XVth CENT.
IN THE MARY CATHEDRAL.

THIS is not the first time that British troops have entered the Bazar Valley, the broad, barren depression amid the mountains whither the Zakka Khels retreat in the winter months. On three previous occasions a force has penetrated to their lair, destroyed their houses, and exchanged shots with these ruthless desperadoes. When Sir William Lockhart invaded the valley towards the end of the Tirah War, the Zakka Khels never really showed fight. They picked off a few of our men at long range, and watched the destruction of their villages from distant heights; but they had grown weary of the struggle, and never came to close quarters. Their principal village, Chena, was found to be a miserable place, and even the blowing up of its strong towers gave small satisfaction to the jaded troops. It was Christmas-time, and the British forces had been marching and fighting for months, and all were eager to return.

Yet the punishment, meagre though it seemed after the wanton seizure of the Khyber by the tribesmen, must have had some effect, because for years afterwards the Zakka Khels gave comparatively little trouble. They had not fully learned their lesson, however. All Pathans have an instinct for free-booting, and the Zakka Khels are the most incorrigible thieves among Pathans. They began a year or two ago to swoop down to the plains once more, looting fat Hindu traders, skirmishing with the police, and stealing horses and mules. The Government of India has endured their frequent ravages with a patience that has seemed to ardent soldiers the height of folly; but the authorities had good reason for their caution. The dramatic swiftness with which the revolt spread from tribe to tribe in 1897, after the Malakand was attacked, was without precedent in the annals of Indian frontier warfare. It proved that, when once conflict begins west of the Indus, it is hard to know where it is going to stop. A widespread war on the frontier at this juncture would be a terrible complication. The internal condition of India just now demands all the attention that can be bestowed upon it, and an undoubtedly result of a general frontier rising would be a great increase of internal unrest. Small wonder, therefore, that, contrary to popular report, the military authorities are believed to have this time shared with the civil administrators their reluctance to commence hostilities.

But the truculent activities of the Zakka Khels eventually passed all endurance, and the dispatch of a punitive force became inevitable. Whether Sir James Willcocks, keenest and most capable of soldiers, will

THE SCENE OF A ZAKKA KHEL RAID: THE NATIVE CITY, PESHAWUR.

be able to inflict severe retribution on his lawless opponents is quite another question. Fighting on the Indian frontier has changed very much in character. In the old days, when the tribesmen could only rely on their gaspipe guns and their keen, cruel swords, there was always a chance of closing with them. Now they have arms of precision which they can use at long distances, and, as they are adapt at

themselves, people will perchance soon be asking what is the use of such an expedition.

Therein lies the crux of the problem of the Indian frontier. Admittedly it is no great punishment to destroy rude houses which can soon be rebuilt. The tribesmen love a fight, and it is sheer joy to them to shoot at British officers from behind their stone sangars. Their scanty property has long ago been concealed, and their women and children hurried off to secure places of refuge. If the Zakka Khels have little to gain by provoking a campaign, they have certainly little to lose. Their hand is already against every man's; they are the Ishmaelites of the borderland. Their home has been described as "one arid, bare, rocky wilderness." There is not much scope for fire and sword in such an abomination of desolation. When the troops have scoured their valley, the Zakka Khels will still remain unregenerate, ready to revert to their life of raiding on the first available opportunity.

What, then, are the British authorities to do? Soldiers say that the only true remedy is not only to enter the Bazar Valley, but to remain there. It seems a very simple and obvious solution, yet in reality it is not so easy as it sounds. If Bazar were occupied, and a fortified post constructed, the Zakka Khels would still be round the corner ready to loot and slay with more determination than ever. The British Administration could not long limit its occupation to one little piece of the frontier. The troops would be drawn on and on until all the complex and difficult country between Chitral and Beluchistan was under administrative control.

The fact is that while the case for occupation up to the Durand line is almost incontrovertible from a theoretical point of view, yet when considered in the light of present necessities and conditions, it becomes absolutely impossible of acceptance. One salient objection is that India could not afford it. There would have to be a large increase in the Army, new cantonments would have to be laid out, roads built bridges made, and light railways constructed. There is no money to spare for so vast an enterprise. The time-honoured argument that it would be cheaper in the long run, because it would save the cost of expeditions, no longer holds good. Under the present cautious policy initiated by Lord Curzon there has been only one semi-pacific series of operations on the frontier in nine years. If we "went in and stayed," as we are so often urged to do, we should probably have to face the prospect of twenty years' desultory conflict before we finally subjugated the tribes. Hence there is no alternative but to continue the present policy.

LOVAT FRASER.

taking cover, and evading close combat, they are unusually elusive foes. Except in little rearguard engagements, the Learoyds of to-day rarely get a chance of clubbing their rifles, and Mulvaney would not often be able to use the bayonet that he loved. It is quite possible that there may be no solid opposition at all. The force may find itself confined to the old practice of blowing up the houses, and withdrawing with the best grace it can command. The tribesmen may snipe and harass the brigades from afar, but carefully refrain from giving an opportunity for a general engagement. If that is the way events shape

bridges made, and light railways constructed. There is no money to spare for so vast an enterprise. The time-honoured argument that it would be cheaper in the long run, because it would save the cost of expeditions, no longer holds good. Under the present cautious policy initiated by Lord Curzon there has been only one semi-pacific series of operations on the frontier in nine years. If we "went in and stayed," as we are so often urged to do, we should probably have to face the prospect of twenty years' desultory conflict before we finally subjugated the tribes. Hence there is no alternative but to continue the present policy.

LOVAT FRASER.

ON THE ROAD TO PESHAWUR: THE ROAD AND RAILWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE INEUS AT ATTOCK.

Photograph by Mrs. Pittott.

THE ZAKKA KHEL COUNTRY, SEEN FROM THE JAMRUD FORT AT THE MOUTH OF THE KHYBER: THE KHELS LIVE IN THE HILLS ON THE LEFT

Photograph by Captain E. A. Horford.

CAVE-DWELLINGS IN THE THEATRE OF OUR FRONTIER WAR.



THE JEWISH-FEATURED AFRIDI, AND AN AFRIDI CAVE-VILLAGE IN THE KHYBER.

The photograph gives an excellent idea of the desolate character of the country in the Khyber Pass. The prevailing colour of the ground is khaki, which makes it very difficult to detect the presence of an enemy. Note the peculiarly Jewish features of the Afriди in the foreground. The Zakka Khels, against whom we are operating, are a division of the great Afriди clan.

THE WILD THEATRE OF OPERATIONS IN OUR INDIAN FRONTIER WAR.

1. THE BLOCKHOUSE AT ALI MUSJID IN THE KHYBER PASS:
THE SCENE OF THE FIRST HALT.2. THE BASE OF OPERATIONS: PESHAWUR, LOOKING
TOWARDS THE KHYBER PASS.3. THE ROMANTIC SCENERY OF THE
KHYBER PASS.

4. TYPES OF THE FRONTIER TRANSPORT: A CARAVANSERAI AT ALI MUSJID.

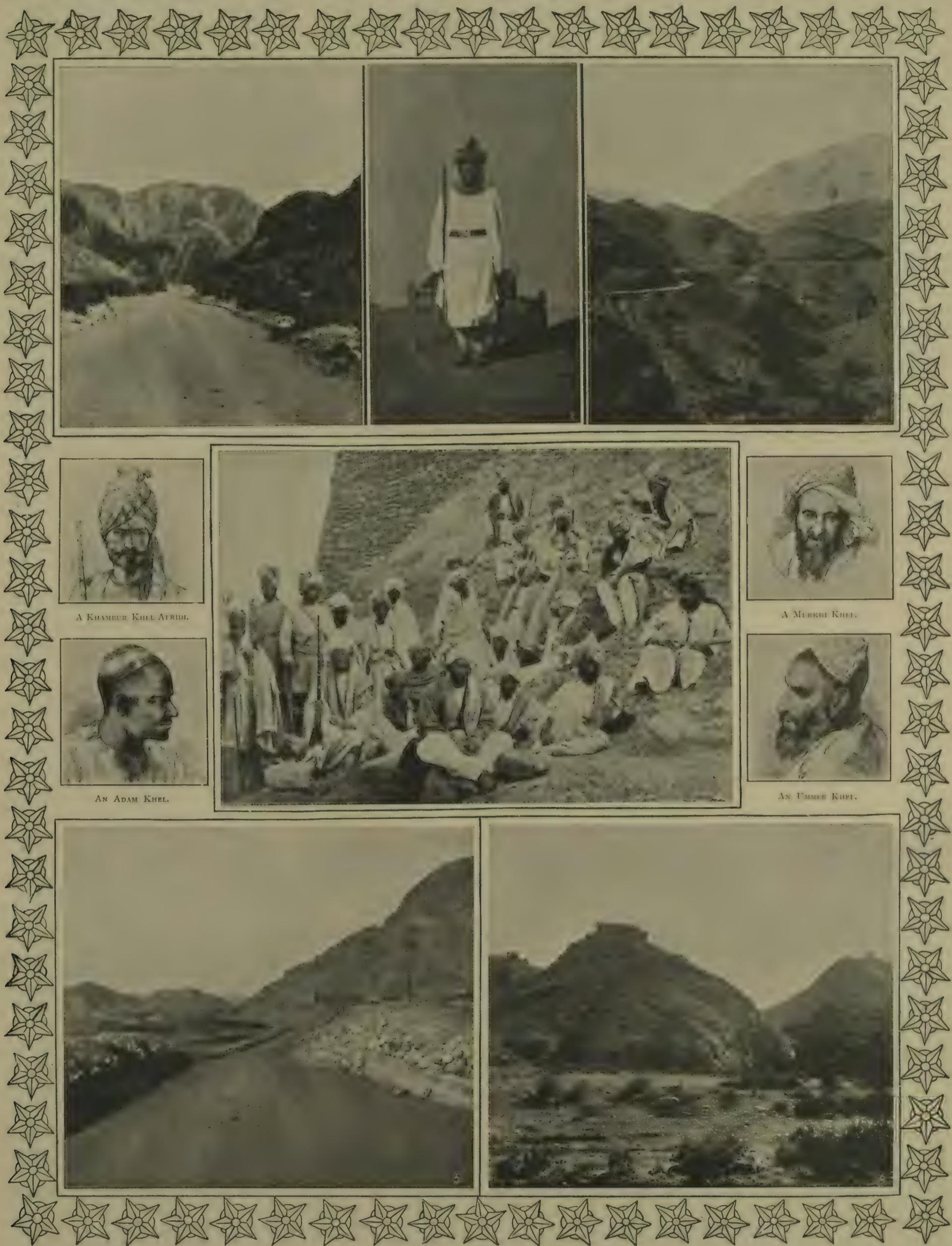
5. THE PICKETED HEIGHTS: VIEW OF THE KHYBER FROM LUNDI KHOTAL.

6. THE CURIOUS TOWERS OF THE ZAKKA KHELS: TRIBAL VILLAGES IN THE KHYBER.

The field force operating against the Zakka Khels moved forward on February 14, and halted for the night near Ali Musjid. They were occupied at first in blowing up towers in the Bara Valley, and on February 16 they had a sharp engagement with the enemy. A Seaforth Highlander was killed, and a gunner was wounded. The heights around Lundi Khotal were picketed. The towers in our picture are a peculiar feature of Zakka Khel villages. They are built of mud, and are loopholed for musketry.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 2, 5, 6, FROM A CORRESPONDENT; NO. 3 BY MRS. PIGGOTT; NO. 4 BY ANGUS HAMILTON.

OUR ADVERSARIES ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER: THE WARLIKE ZAKKA KHELS.



1. THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS IN THE KHYBER PASS.

2. AN AFRIDI LEVY SUBSIDISED BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

3. THE PATH OF THE EXPEDITION: THE ROAD THROUGH THE KHYBER.

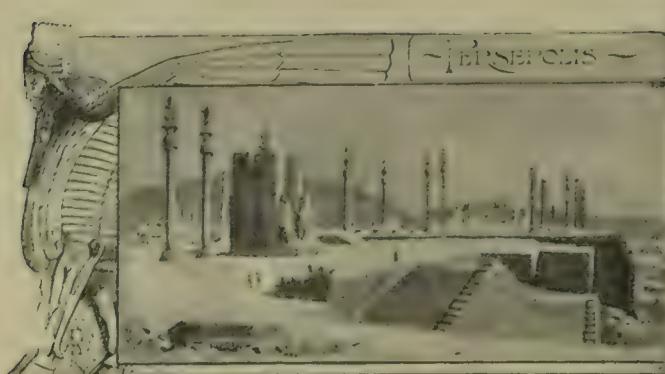
4. TYPES OF THE COMBATANTS: AN AFRIDI CHIEF AND KHANS OF THE KHYBER.

5. ZAKKA KHEL VILLAGES IN THE KHYBER.

6. OUR STRONGHOLD NEAR THE SCENE OF THE FIRST HALT: THE FORT OF ALI MUSJID.

The Khels are all members of the great Afridi clan, but the present quarrel of the British Government is with the Zakka Khels, whose raids have lately become intolerable. Not long ago they raided the bazaar at Peshawur. The other tribes are at present holding aloof, and it is likely that the Zakka Khels will be left to fight out the campaign by themselves.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 3, 5, 6 BY MRS. PIGGOTT; NO. 2 BY MR. VERE SMITH, LATE LIEUTENANT BENGAL MOUNTED RIFLES.



AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.

ANDREW LANG ON
SHAM BURIALS.

IT may be a vulgar taste, but I must confess to a keen interest in the Druce Case, and, generally, in all cases of lost heirs and *prétendants*, "kep' out of their own." If the claimant be the true heir, who does not sympathise with him? If he be an impostor, consciously, how interesting is his double life?

One would give much for Perkin Warbeck's genuine memoirs, but he was not encouraged to publish them. The weak point in the interest of Perkin is that we probably do know who he really was. "He pretended to be a King," as a little Prince of our own age is reported to have said, "but he was really of respectable parentage." He would be more interesting if nobody knew who he was.

Mr. Fraser Tytler, though an eminent historian, believed that the sham Richard II. was the genuine Richard II. When the King's dead body had been publicly exhibited in England, a half-witted person, in the costume of a friar, was met mooning about on a moor in the remote island of Islay. How he came there, who he really was, nobody pretends to know; but the Scottish Government vowed that he was the genuine Richard II., and kept him in luxury. He does not seem to have made any pretensions: he merely submitted to his royal honours. He appeared to be dazed, and no wonder he was dazed if he was Richard, whose troubles had quite upset his mental balance.

In the great Annesley Case the claimant was sane enough; but dozens of witnesses swore that his alleged mother never had a child, while as many other witnesses perfectly remembered his birth, and had taken part in the jollifications at his father's house. If he was not the rightful heir nobody knows who he was, but he died leaving his claims undecided. See his story in the late Mr. John Paget's delightful "Paradoxes and Puzzles" (Blackwood).



EARLY 16TH-CENTURY EMBROIDERY: PORTION OF AN ORPHREY FROM THE PREMONSTRATENSIAN ABBEY OF TRONCHIENNES.

HAIRDRESSING ACCORDING TO CASTE IN CEYLON. *Reproduced from "Ceylon, the Paradise of Adam."*

There is a splendid French case, including the usual sham burial. The friends of the claimant averred that, when the death of the true heir was reported, a log of wood was buried in the coffin. But the claimant, the Marquis, when he came on the scene, said, "No, my friends, not a log of wood, but a genuine human body was interred—not my body, I assure you." This was sagacious, and no exhumation was made.



BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINT UPON THE FACE OF ADAM'S PEAK,
CEYLON.

On the face of Adam's Peak in Ceylon is a curious mark called by the Singhalese "Buddha's footprint."

This photograph and that above are reproduced from "Ceylon, the Paradise of Adam," by permission of Mr. John Lane.

The Marquis, whoever he may have been, was a highly educated gentleman, and one of the bravest soldiers who upheld the white flag of the Bourbons. A sceptical Court of Justice gave the holder of the estate "Not out," because the claimant had no regular documents proving his identity, between the

THE ART OF THE NEEDLE.

THE orphrey in the first reproduction is one of three worked with Scriptural and legendary subjects. This example illustrates the passage "In the midst of the sea, tossed with waves, for the wind was contrary." The background and frame is chiefly in bullion, the figures and boat in silk. The water is in gold passing. The framework is in gold basket-work. The second piece was sewed at the Royal School of Art Needlework. The figure is by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, who painted the face and hands. The background ornament is by William Morris. Mr. W. G. Paulson Townsend, the author of the interesting work entitled "Embroidery," objects to the scrolls as too large in relation to the figure.

Reproduced from "Embroidery for the Craft of the Needle"
by permission of Messrs. Truslove and Hanson.

time of his alleged death and the date when he reappeared, in command of a troop of Chouans, and was recognised by his sister, the actual holder of the family property.

He was no Arthur Orton! He was a cultivated gentleman, with a genius for war. Such a person, if not what he claimed to be, should have had a traceable past, should have been recognised in his true character. But not a trace of his past was ever discovered by the astute police of France. Some said he was the son of a hair-dresser at Bordeaux, some that he was a Jersey man, some

that he was born at Saint Domingo. He spoke several languages, and wrote them well; knew the classics, was skilled in science, fought like a paladin; had there been a medal like the Victoria Cross he must have got it. Who was he? *Nox atra premit!*

In what strange places one finds information! In 1668-1669 a Huguenot intriguer, Roux de Marsilly, dealt in England with the Dutch Ambassador and the Ministers of Charles II. for a Protestant League—Sweden, Holland, England, the Protestant cantons of Switzerland—against France. Charles, without the knowledge of his Ministers, was arranging an alliance with France. Roux de Marsilly, in March 1669, went to Switzerland, was kidnapped on Swiss territory by French soldiers, and was broken on the wheel at Paris on June 22. Nobody could tell why.

He left a confidential valet in England. All through June and till July the French Ambassador reports his efforts to secure the valet. By July 19 a valet was sent from Dunkirk to Saint-Mars, the gentleman jailor of Pignerol. He was not to be allowed to say a word about himself even to Saint-Mars, who alone was to take him his food, and was to run him through the body if he began to talk.

Saint-Mars never left this valet till he brought him to Paris, and to the Bastille, masked, in 1698. "The Man in the Iron Mask" died in the Bastille in 1703. Why such a fuss about a valet? Nobody has ever known. But the new point is that the Duke of York was accused of having betrayed the valet's master, Roux de Marsilly, by concealing the French Ambassador behind the curtains of the room in which he gave an audience to Marsilly. The plotter told the Duke his secrets, the Ambassador heard them, and had Marsilly kidnapped in Switzerland.

I find this pretty story in a place where you would not have looked for it, "The Secret and True History of the Church of Scotland," by the Rev. James Kirkton.



EMBROIDERY DESIGNED BY BURNE-JONES AND WILLIAM MORRIS:
A PANEL DESIGN, "POMONA."

THE IRONCLAD OF THE KHYBER: THE JAMRUD FORT
AND A NEIGHBOUR STRONGHOLD.



THE OTHER END OF THE KHYBER PASS: LUNDI KHOTAL AND THE HEIGHTS NOW PICKETED BY THE BRITISH TROOPS.

Lundi Khotal is at the Afghanistan end of the Khyber Pass, and is about twenty miles distant from Jamrud.



THE IRONCLAD OF THE KHYBER: JAMRUD FORT, ONE OF THE KEYS OF THE BRITISH POSITION IN THE KHYBER.

The Jamrud Fort stands near the entrance of the Khyber Pass ten miles from Peshawur. It is nicknamed "the ironclad of the 'Khyber'" from its curious likeness to a battle-ship.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ANGUS HAMILTON.

LASOING DOGS: A CURIOUS SIGHT IN THE STREETS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO.

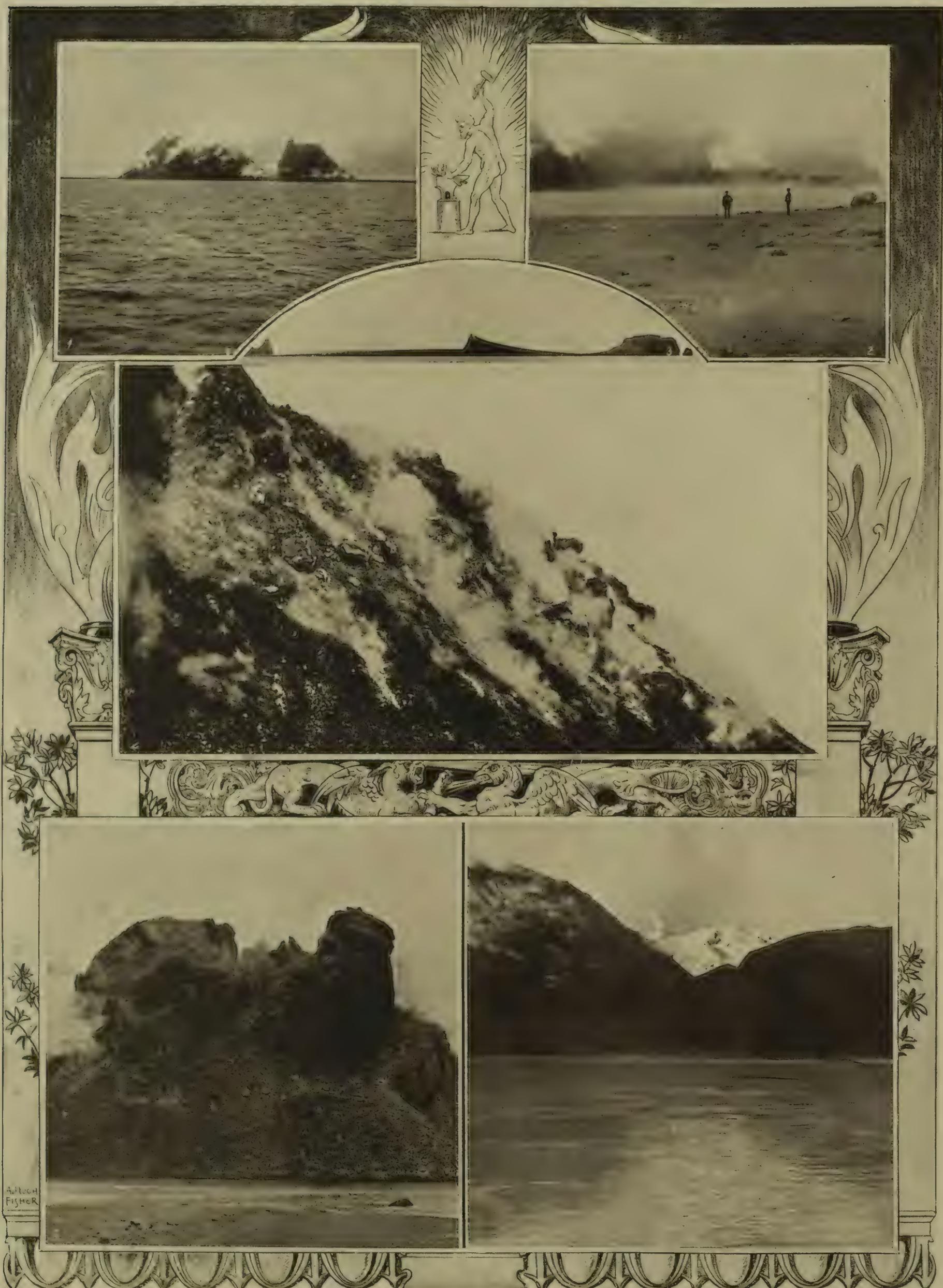


HOW THE STREETS OF SAN FRANCISCO WERE CLEARED OF STRAY DOGS: A CURIOUS MEANS OF COLLECTING.

A wagon with a wooden cage in the bottom used to parade the streets in search of dogs. When one was seen, one of the men on the wagon would scramble down, lasso the animal, and haul it in as though it were a wild steer. Any other poor dog who was at hand usually ran off as fast as he could, only to be scooped up with the hoop-net, and ignominiously bundled into the wagon. If the "pond-keepers," as the men were called, caught a dog

with a license it was immediately released amid the jeers of the bystanders; if the owner was present the affair usually ended in a fierce fight. Dogs claimed within a limited time were released on payment of a fee, valueless dogs were drowned, those of any value were stolen. The "pond-keepers" were universally detested, and they have now been abolished. The dogs are collected in a humane way by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,

THE BIRTH AND DEATH OF AN ISLAND: A STRANGE VOLCANIC ACTION.
THE RISE AND DISAPPEARANCE OF McCULLOCH PEAK.



1. THE BIRTH OF McCULLOCH PEAK, JULY 4, 1907, VIEWED AT TWO-MILES RANGE.

2. A BOILING LAKE ROUND McCULLOCH PEAK: THE PEAK ON THE LEFT.

3. THE DEATH OF McCULLOCH PEAK, OCTOBER 15, 1907, VIEWED AT TWO-MILES RANGE.

The projection on the left is Fire Island; the middle projection is Perry Peak. The low ridge to the right is on the site of McCulloch Island; the premonitory on the extreme right is Castle Rock.

4. PERRY PEAK, NEAR THE VOLCANIC ISLAND, IN A STATE OF GREAT ACTIVITY.

5. THE BIRTH OF McCULLOCH PEAK VIEWED AT A QUARTER-OF-A-MILE RANGE.

6. A VOLCANO CONNECTED WITH THE DISAPPEARANCE OF McCULLOCH PEAK, FORTY MILES AWAY: MOUNT MAKUSHIN, 5691 FEET HIGH.

ALL PHOTOGRAPHS BY LIEUTENANT CAMDEN EXCEPT NO. 4, WHICH IS BY GRANTHAM PAIN. (FOR AN ACCOUNT OF THE PHENOMENON, SEE ELSEWHERE IN THE NUMBER.)

UNCONVENTIONAL PORTRAITS — NO. III.: MR. GEORGE MEREDITH.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO.



OUR GREATEST LIVING NOVELIST, AND SOME OF HIS FAMOUS CREATIONS.

On February 12 Mr. George Meredith received the world's congratulations on entering his eighty-first year. The characters in the drawing from left to right are (above) Emilia in "Sandra Belloni"; (below) Rhoda Fleming and her father; Evan Harrington and Rose Jocelyn; (above) Aminta in "Lord Ormont and his Aminta"; (below) Lucy in "Richard Feverel"; Diana of the Crossways; and on extreme right Clara Middleton, "the dainty rogue in porcelain" of "The Egoist."

THE MILITARY BALLOON IN MOROCCO: A FRENCH COLUMN PASSING A STREAM.



A FRENCH COLUMN, ACCOMPANIED BY A CAPTIVE BALLOON, FORDING THE WAD NEFFIFIGH.

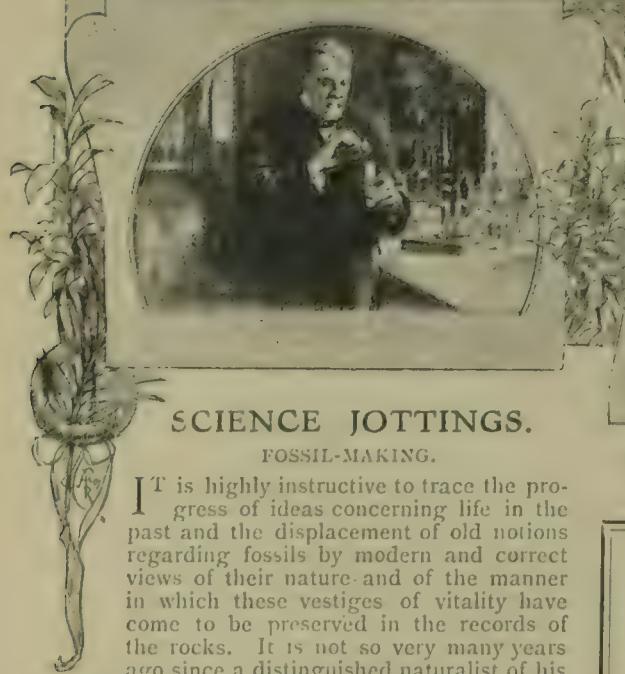
This magnificent photograph was taken during the operations of General d'Amade's column on January 23, on the littoral and in the Tirs, the Black Lands of the plain to the north of Settat, just before the fierce combat at Darksibat. In that fight, during which eight were killed and fifty wounded, all arms of the French force were represented, the Foreign Legion, Zouaves, Artillery, Sharpshooters, Chasseurs d'Afrique, and Goumiers. One of the characteristics of the photograph is that diversity of arms, and a curious feature is the captive balloon, which is so useful in averting surprise attacks.

THE WATERLOO CUP, FEBRUARY 19-21: KINGS AND QUEENS OF THE COURSING WORLD.

FAIRY FIGURES ON ALTCAR HEATH AT THE COURSING DERBY.



SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

FOSSIL-MAKING.

IT is highly instructive to trace the progress of ideas concerning life in the past and the displacement of old notions regarding fossils by modern and correct views of their nature and of the manner in which these vestiges of vitality have come to be preserved in the records of the rocks. It is not so very many years ago since a distinguished naturalist of his day sought to revive a very ancient view of fossils—namely, that they had been formed with the rocks, and that, in this way, they represented no traces of actual life but were merely semblances of once-living things. A fossil-shell on this view had no anterior existence as the fabrication of an animal which made it and inhabited it. The fossil was simply an adventitious item masquerading under the guise of a molluscan covering. This view of things paralleled that adopted by the old theologians who declared that fossils were inventions of the Evil One, and as such were placed in the rocks to deceive mankind; although, it must be confessed, the exact relationship between fossils and the threatening of human souls is somewhat difficult to determine. Even Voltaire, it would seem, had no conception of the true nature of fossils. His theological opponents asserted that beds of shells found on European mountains were the relics of the flood universal; Voltaire retorted that the shells had been dropped by pilgrims returning from the Holy Land.

Out of the direful maze of uncertainty in which the early history of fossils was enshrined, there was evolved at last the true explanation of these life-relics. The explanation, as is usual in such cases, was simple in the extreme. The shell imbedded in the rock, and converted into the rock-substance, was a real shell. It had played its part in the world's history, and when its possessor died, the shell by chance dropped into the soft material which, when solidified through the ages, became the rock of the future. So regarded, every fossil constitutes a clue to the past history of life on the earth, and it is the combined duty of the geologist and the naturalist to seek to read that history for us after they have reconstructed it as completely as they can. "The imperfection of the geological record," as Darwin styled it, is, however, a feature that has to be kept clearly in view when we consider the whole subject of the ancient life of our globe. Obviously, many animals and plants have failed to leave traces of their existence, for reasons not difficult to discover.

Thus it is only the hard parts of living things which have a fair chance of becoming fossilised. Such structures as the stems of trees, bones, teeth, scales, shells, corals and the like, make up the bulk of the relics that are disinterred from the rocks. We may easily understand that it is such hard parts alone which can successfully resist the pressure incidental to the process of rock-solidification. Yet on the principle that the exception proves the rule, it is curious to note that now and then impressions of soft-bodied animals and of delicate



Photos, S. Morgan.
BULRUSH GROWTH OF FUNGUS MUCH MAGNIFIED, SHOWING THE BEAD LIKE SPORES THAT INFECT OTHER CATERPILLARS.

THE VEGETABLE CATERPILLAR OF NEW ZEALAND.

The caterpillar, which the Maoris call "Awheto," is distinctly animal in appearance, and distinctly vegetable in growth. It is the larva of a large moth which frequents the rata-tree. It retires to leaf mould for its chrysalis state. A fungus transforms all the animal tissue into fungoid substance, and then, finding no more food, sends up a seed-bearing bulrush stalk towards the light. Then it produces spores, which infect other caterpillars. These spores are visible in the magnified section.



THE VEGETABLE CATERPILLAR, SHOWING THE ROOT-LIKE FUNGOID GROWTH.

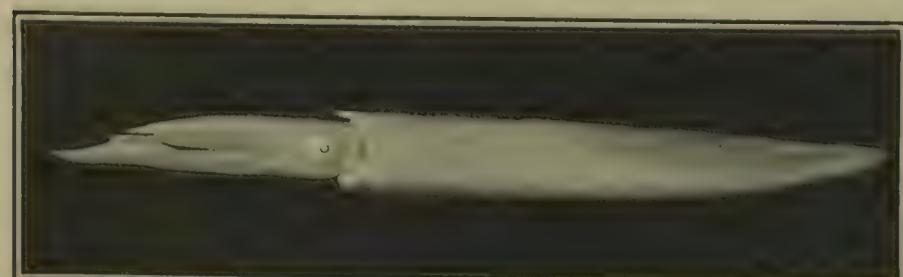


A MUCH-MAGNIFIED HEAD OF THE VEGETABLE CATERPILLAR, SHOWING FUNGOID GROWTH BETWEEN THE EYES.

plants are to be enumerated among geological finds. A jellyfish might be regarded as the last creature likely to

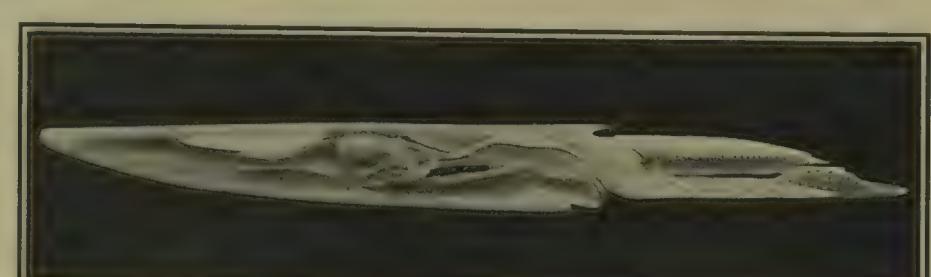


A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE TELEPHONE: AN INTENSIFIER FOR AUDIBILITY IN A ROOM.



THE EXTERNAL FEATURES OF THE SQUID.

The model is that of the common squid (*Loligo Pealii*), a marine invertebrate common to the Atlantic coast, especially about Woods Hole, where it is very destructive to the herring fisheries. The head is provided with a parrot-like beak, adapted for tearing flesh. Its method of progression is unique for it obtains its motive power by squirting water from a "mantle cavity" on the lower side of the body. The model is in the American Museum of Natural History, and the reproduction is made by courtesy of the Curator.



THE INTERNAL ANATOMY OF THE SQUID.

leave a trace of its existence in the rock-records. Yet impressions of these delicate organisms have been met with in some shales which represent the once soft mud whereon the dying medusa drifted, and whereon it left the marking of its body—an impression, this, which was gently covered over and remained to be stereotyped when the mud solidified into rock-form. Again, in the shales of the coal-measures, the imprints of the fronds of the ferns which grew so luxuriantly as the underwood of carboniferous forests are to be found—an example of nature-printing of singularly beautiful kind.

Obviously, it is only in rocks which presented the necessary conditions for fossil-making that life-relics are to be found. These rocks are the aqueous formations. They are the rocks which represent the débris of the world's past epochs, deposited then, as débris is deposited today, in seas and lakes; waste which has been worn off the land by the action of rivers and the ocean-waves. The motto which represents in succinct phrase the whole creed of the modern geologist is that which declares that the knowledge of the present world is the foundation on which we may write the history of the past. This is the "doctrine of uniformity," which animates all geological thought. What the present of the world is, its past has been, and "there is no new thing under the sun." Rivers run, rain falls, the glacier cuts its way down the valleys, the sea wears away the land, lakes are silted up to-day, just as in the æons of the past like agencies sculptured this fine old world of ours and brought about the features of to-day. And so, as animals and plants died and their remains became petrified in the soft deposits, to-day their successors are being similarly entombed, to appear in future ages as the fossils that the geologists of the far future may disinter from quarry and hill.

The volcanic or igneous rocks, the rocks that "in tracts of fluent heat began," from their very nature could retain no traces of any life which happened to fall into their heated masses. Thus it is that no geologist expects to discover fossils in the granite or the basalt, or other formations which represent the cooled-down eruptions from the heated interior of the earth. The geologist has often to exercise no little constructive skill, aided by the anatomist, in order to determine the character of the traces of life he meets with. Sometimes he lights upon a fish so completely preserved in stone that its relationships can be determined with exactitude. At other times, it is the mere markings of an animal which meet his gaze, and from these "footprints on the sands of time" he has to reconstruct the creature that walked on the once-soft sea-beach or lake-side. Now and then, he will find the bones of his quest preserved, and then he can compare his ideal with the real. An entrancing study, this of fossil-hunting and of classifying the life of the past. Evolution owes much to the "sermons in stones" which Nature has written on the rocks. ANDREW WILSON.

ARE PLANTS INTELLIGENT? SOME WONDERFUL INDICATIONS THAT THEY ARE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY S. LEONARD BASTIN.



1. PLANTS SEEKING STRENGTH IN UNION: TWO WEAKLY STEMS JOINING TOGETHER TO MAKE ONE STRONG STEM WHERE NUTRITIVE ELEMENTS ARE WANTING IN THE SOIL.

2. SELF-PROTECTION IN LARGE TREES: THE WEAKLY SHOOTS LEANING AWAY FROM THE PREVAILING QUARTER OF THE WIND.

3. UNION EFFECTED FOR STRENGTH ON POOR SOIL: WEAKLY STALKS OF FASCIATED ASPARAGUS JOINING TOGETHER TO MAKE ONE STRONG STEM.

4. VIRGINIA CREEPER SEEKING OUT THE BEST HOLD: THE TENDRILS TAKING HOLD OF DARK CORNERS.

5. THE BRAMBLE SEEKING OUT SOIL IN THE CRACKS OF A WALL.

6. A PLANT SEEKING AFTER WATER: AERIAL ROOTS SENT DOWN TOWARDS A TANK.

7. THE POTENTILLA TRAILING OVER ROCKS TOWARDS A FAVOURABLE SOIL FOR TAKING ROOT.

8. AN IRIS PREVENTING ITSELF FROM BEING CHOKED BY SURROUNDING TALL PERENNIALS.

These examples of the ways in which plants strive to find most favourable conditions for growth point to the existence of a rudimentary intelligence. The most remarkable instance is that of No. 6, a plant which seemed to know its way to the water-tank. The iris in the last picture was planted on a crowded border, and grew out in a curious circular fashion, leaving a space in the centre in order to prevent itself from being choked by the surrounding plants.

INTERESTING POINTS IN THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.



Photo, Tella Co.
THE SCENE OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN LONDON: THE STADIUM
AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

The great stadium of the Olympic Games is now making rapid progress in the grounds of the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush. It is proposed to run the Marathon race from Shepherd's Bush to Windsor and back.



MORE HUTCHES FOR LAW: A TEMPORARY COURT IN THE BRITISH
PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Owing to the lack of accommodation at the Law Courts a temporary hutch, as one of the Judges called it, was erected in the Great Hall. It is now being replaced by this wooden building in the quadrangle near the Judges' entrance.



1. THE FIRST AND CHAMPION POODLE: MRS. J. WILLIAMS'
WHITE HEART CHERRY.

4. THE QUEEN'S BORZOI: SANDRINGHAM MOSCOW, SECOND PRIZE.

5. THE FIRST AND CHAMPION BLOODHOUND: MR. H. MILLER'S PORTHOS.

Photos, Sport and General Illustrations.

3. THE FIRST AND CHAMPION BULLDOG: MRS. A. MAYER'S
SILENT DUCHESS.

6. THE FIRST PRIZE FOREIGN DOG: MISS A. STEVENS' SAMOYED SHIKO.

PRIZE-WINNERS AND CHAMPIONS AT CRAFT'S DOG SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



Photo, Halftones.
SIR EDWARD A. CLARKE'S SILVER WEDDING: DEDICATION
OF A MEMORIAL LYCHGATE.

At St. Peter's Church, Staines, Bishop Gaul, late of Mashonaland, dedicated a lychgate, the gift of the people of Staines to commemorate Sir Edward Clarke's silver wedding. Sir Edward and Lady Clarke were photographed as they passed through the lychgate after the opening ceremony.



Photo, Lafayette.
DUBLIN'S MEMORIAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA: THE UNVEILING
CEREMONY.

On February 15 Lord Aberdeen unveiled a memorial statue to Queen Victoria erected on Leinster Lawn. The idea of the memorial was originated by the Royal Dublin Society about ten years ago. Mr. John Hughes, of the Royal Hibernian Academy, is the sculptor.

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(Animals' treatment)

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A DANGER TO OUR FRONTIER EXPEDITION: SNIPING AT THE CAMP.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



ZAKKA KHELS SNIPING A BRITISH ENCAMPMENT.

One of the most harassing dangers that an Indian frontier field force has to encounter is that of sniping. The Zkka Khels, who are armed with Martini Henry rifles, are particularly good marksmen, and from inaccessible rocks they can make themselves troublesome to troops. It was the Zakka Khels who massacred the Northampton Regiment during the Tirah Campaign of 1897.

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THE MUSIC QUESTION.

THE trend of musical progress during the last few years has been to make piano-playing so easy that everyone could participate in the delights of rendering all the music that appealed to them. To do this it was necessary to find a means of dispensing with all the laboriously and tediously acquired finger work, and yet leave the higher elements of pianoforte-playing completely at the control of the performer.

This problem has been thoroughly solved by the Pianola Piano, and the music question, as it affects you, is whether it is worth your while to any longer abstain from the privileges which modern inventive genius has conferred upon you, or to secure a Pianola Piano and play any kind of music whenever you feel so inclined.

There is only one Pianola Piano, and full particulars of it, and its exclusive devices, the Metrostyle and Themodist, will be sent on application for Catalogue H.

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LADIES' PAGE.

THE great Cullinan diamond has been split into three pieces as a first step towards cutting and polishing it for the royal use. The principal central portion remains by far the largest brilliant in existence up to the present. The operation of cutting is a protracted business, and probably it will be at least a year before we have an opportunity of seeing this great stone added to the glittering splendour of the Queen's appearance in her full State attire. As a rule, her Majesty wears but little jewellery, preferring a rose at her throat to a brooch of big gems for ordinary wear. But on full-dress occasions, the Opening of Parliament or the holding of a Drawing-Room, the rich treasure of the royal jewel-case is fully employed, and the Queen fairly blazes with diamonds, softened by her ropes of great pearls. Her pearl necklace is long enough to go five times round the throat, and still to hang in a loop over the bosom and a second loop to fall below the waist. The rivière of diamonds presented by the City of London to the Queen on her marriage flows over the bosom, and the pearls that conceal the throat are supported on a close-fitting collet necklace of diamonds as large as nuts. The Koh-i-noor serves as a brooch to hold the ribbon of the Garter in place, and in the front of the corsage usually blazes the rising sun in brilliants that would cover the palm of the hand. The several Orders worn are all set with brilliants, and are carried down from the left shoulder as though in a chain, one beneath the other. Added to all this, the Queen very often wears a sequined robe, and the brilliant flashing effect of the whole is infinite. Yet such is the refinement of this lovely personality that the effect of the whole never appears excessive glitter.

Splendid as are our royal jewels, they are exceeded by those of the Russian crown. One of the great diamonds of the world, the Orloff, is set in the head of the Tsar's sceptre, but most are for the Tsaritsa's personal wear. Yet the much-to-be-pitied gentle lady whose right it is to use those gems would undoubtedly gladly resign them for a quiet and peaceful life. The Tsaritsa is very ill, suffering from nervous prostration, yet she will not obey her doctor's orders, and leave her husband and infant son in order to recuperate her own health in a milder climate and more tranquil circumstances. This maternal courage every mother will understand. A touching illustration of the cruel anxiety inseparable from being the mother of a Tsarevitch is mentioned in Lady Bloomfield's Recollections. When her husband was British Ambassador at the Russian Court she noticed that the head of the then Tsaritsa had an incessant tremulous movement: this nervous affliction, Lady Bloomfield learned, had been caused years before, when, during an émeute in St. Petersburg, her husband had taken her baby, the heir to his throne, from her arms, and gone out with



AN INEXPENSIVE PRETTY FROCK.

Spotted net and lace frills and insertion build this little gown. The insertion is threaded through with velvet ribbon, and the cross-over corsage is trimmed with the same.

the infant to present him to the assembled mob. Though her child was restored unhurt, the poor mother had never ceased to show how she had suffered in that hour. Splendour and happiness are far removed!

Amongst the newest ambitions of the London County Council there is the admirable one of diminishing the smokiness of London. How beneficial that would be, not only to our health, but to the cleanliness of our homes, every woman who has both a town and country house is aware. She knows that the curtains and other decorations that need fortnightly renewal in London will last at least six times as long in a purer atmosphere. The household open grate is, no doubt, a great sinner in causing the sulphureous and dirty character of the London atmosphere, which depends on coal-smoke, and most Londoners have noticed an improvement in the town air since the very general adoption of gas cooking-stoves. Even amongst the poor, the happy introduction of the penny-in-the-slot meter has allowed gas to be used in place of the wasteful, dirty, and unpractical open grate of the past; and coincidently with the increase in the number of gas-cookers in use, the London fogs are less frequent and less dense. But we shall not so easily surrender the sitting-room open coal fire; it can plead cheerfulness and economy alike.

However, we could minimise the waste of coal and the consequent fouling of the atmosphere to a great extent by substituting for the old ranges the various forms of scientifically arranged smoke-consuming open fires that already exist on the market. It may seem impossible to compel so vast and expensive a change as the alteration of the type of domestic grate in our houses, but an equally costly and difficult reform has been already worked by degrees with regard to the drainage of the houses in all our cities. Probably to prevent the emission of coal-smoke would be an even more valuable sanitary measure in town life. Before the London County Council undertake so vast a civic change, however, it would be best for them to carry out the powers they already possess, and prevent the contamination of the atmosphere by great chimneys. I have lived at different times in the neighbourhood of an electrical power station, a big cabinet-maker's, and a large club, and each had a tall chimney that belched forth a wide trail of dense smoke for hours daily. This is illegal now—only it is not prevented. A beginning might be made with those monster offenders before our household grates, poor little things, are forcibly reformed. But every householder who is free to act and can afford it ought voluntarily to replace any old-fashioned grates in his house by up-to-date ones, for his own private and the public benefit alike.

Hats very small indeed are offered for spring concurrently with huge "picture" shapes; the small hats will be brimless—that is to say, toques—and will be either round or oval in form, rising high at the left side and the back. The wide-brimmed hats will be smothered in flowers, and the rose will retain proud supremacy, but drooping blossoms, such as the wisteria, the lilac, and the laburnum, will be used, to droop off the edge of the hat either alone or with feathers. The coats are to be made with long tails, some sloping right away from the bust, others fitting to the waist-line and thence cut away into a pointed tail.—FILOMENA.

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Gentle the face of My Lady;
Deft fingers bind her hair,
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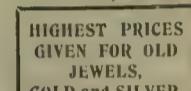
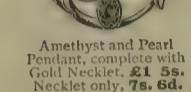
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE conditions and regulations of the Royal Automobile Club's 2000 miles' trial and the Scottish Automobile Club's Reliability Trial are now in the hands



THE MOTOR-CAR IN AN ANCIENT SPANISH TOWN.

The above illustration shows a 35-h.p. Daimler car about to enter Fuenterribia. This town is situated on the borders of France and Spain, and the scene exhibits another instance of the wide popularity of Daimler cars, which can now be found practically all over the globe.

of the public. As I have already intimated, the R.A.C. Trial will include the Scottish Trial, and the markings therein will be markings in the big event; but the Scottish Trial will, nevertheless, be regarded as an independent event altogether for cars that are entered for it alone, or for both the trials. The classification of the R.A.C. Trial is by R.A.C. h.p. and weight, that of the Scottish Trial by price. In the former case we have ten classes, ranging from 6·4-h.p. and 13 cwt. to 52·8-h.p. and 40 cwt.; while in the latter the classes are eight in number, and range from Class I. for a

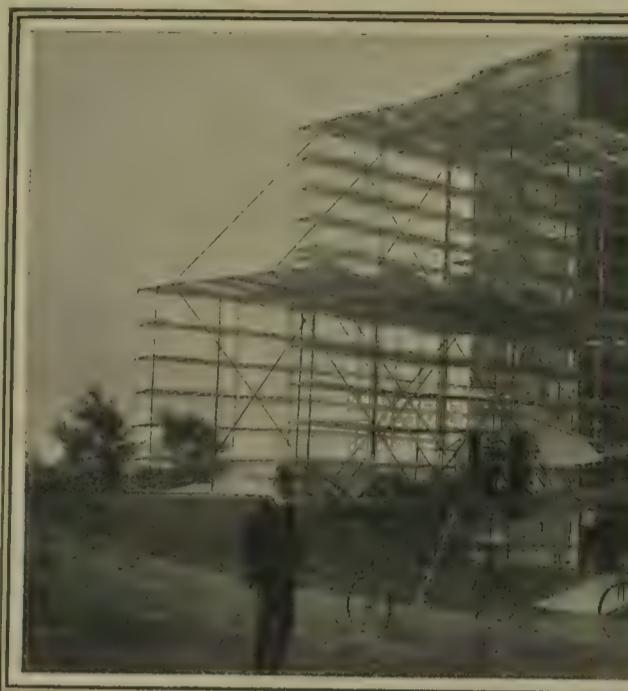
chassis, with tyres, costing £200 or less, to Class 8, for complete chassis, costing over £800.

When the Ostend Conference settled upon a bore classification only for international races, considerable exception was taken thereto in this country, and many arguments urged in favour of cylinder capacity. Truly, cylinder capacity ever seemed the most reasonable method to my mind, save that I have always felt that, over and above the win pure and simple, some advantage should accrue to cars for economy in fuel-consumption, whatever that consumption might be. Automobile-racing for the sake of improvement should not be decided altogether on the bookmaker's dictum of first past the post wins.

I would not have it thought for one moment that I hold a brief for the smartest advertiser in the motor trade of this country, and I feel that maybe he is not quite so shocked over the refusal of the French Automobile Club to admit cars fitted with detachable wheels in the Grand Prix, as he would have us believe. The French refusal has obtained an advertisement for the Rudge-Whitworth wire-built interchangeable wheels second only to that which would have accrued to them had they figured upon the winning car. Nevertheless, it is difficult to see just why our French friends shied at these detachable wheels, while admitting any form of detachable rim. They must be of opinion that they conferred some superlative advantage upon the cars running upon them, or they seized upon the fact to bar one make of car out of sheer contrariness. On the other hand, I am fain to ask British entrants if in the new Dunlop detachable rim and tyre they have not a handy fitting adequate in every way to rapid tyre-changing upon the road? The French would hardly bar this device.

The British Petroleum Company, have found it necessary to issue a warning against the use of petrol for car-

cleansing purposes, and to recommend paraffin as sold by the good, and practically safe. There are some foolish and extravagant uses of petrol for engine and gear particularly if they do not foot them surely not to be found in merit a wholesale warning. Petrol is most efficient for engines, but it is only used under proper protection in the open with all lights barred within two hundred yards without danger. Used with a spirit lamp the grimiest and greasiest areas and crank chamber can be purified. But the British Petroleum Company, standing, let me warn all my readers of paraffin for body-washing. In the Torres Straits, it "makes

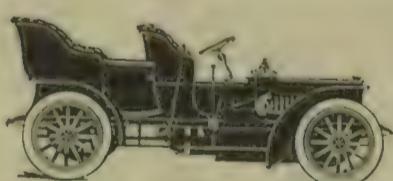


THE TALLEST AEROPLANE EVER BUILT: THE ROSHON.

The Roshon aeroplane, which can claim the distinction of being the tallest machine so far erected, has been built from the designs of a photograph taken at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It is constructed of aluminium and steel tubing, canvas. It is 24 feet wide, 8 feet deep, and 17 feet high. The upper tier consists of eighteen arched and twenty-six narrow flat planes. The engine is of seven horse-power and weighs 50

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